

## 162 BOMBS HURLED IN FRENCH AIR RAIDS

Aviators All Escape After Three Attacks, One Made in a Dirigible.

### GERMANS SHELL RHEIMS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Paris, July 20.—French aviators have made three conspicuous raids during the last twenty-four hours, all of them meeting with considerable success. In all 162 bombs were used.

The first was at Colmar, in Alsace, where the railway station was the objective. Six aeroplanes participated in the raid and dropped in all ninety-one bombs, doing damage both to the main station and the freight station. All of the machines returned safely.

The second raid was of interest especially because it was made with dirigibles, a type of air craft but little used by the French. The dirigible flew over Rheims and dropped twenty-three bombs on the station and the extent of the damage done is not known, but the dirigible returned safely.

The third raid was participated in by four aviators against Châlons, to the southwest of Rheims. These aviators dropped forty-eight bombs on the junction station, but the extent of the damage done is unknown.

The night communiqué was as follows:  
In Artois there were artillery engagements without any infantry engagements.

A violent bombardment of Rheims caused several victims among the civil population.  
Between the Meuse and the Moselle, at Les Eparges and in the region of Evreux-Haye and the La Frenelle wood there was sharp cannonading.

On the night of July 19 one of our dirigibles dropped twenty-three bombs on the military station andmunition depot at Vignolles and Hattonchâtel. It returned safely.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:  
In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez and near Neuville-St. Vaast, there was a violent bombardment last night and some fighting with grenades northward of Chateau Carleu.

In the valley of the Aisne a fairly lively cannonade was reported and the town of Soissons was bombarded. On the Heights of the Meuse the night was lively, but without infantry action except near the Calonne trench, where two German attacks were easily repulsed.

Four of our aviators dropped forty-eight bombs on the junction station at Châlons to the southwest of Vouziers.

A squadron of six aeroplanes today bombarded Colmar station with shells of 150 millimeters (six inches) each and eight shells of ninety millimeters were dropped on railway buildings and trains. It had been established that damage was done both to the main station and freight station. None of the machines returned damaged.

### CLAIM BRITISH REPULSE.

Berlin Reports Success in the Western Theatre of War.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, July 20.—The following official report regarding operations in the western theatre was issued here to-day:  
After blowing up mines near Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, the British made an attack on both sides of the road from Chateau Hooge to Ypres. Their attack collapsed before our positions. At some points the attack was repulsed. The British occupied an excavation made by an explosion.

Near Souchez an attack with hand grenades was repulsed. After vigorous artillery fighting near Albert the French attempted during the evening an attack against our positions near Freycourt. They were repulsed.

### BRITISH GAIN AT YPRES.

Take and Consolidate 150 Yards of Trenches, Gen. French Reports.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
London, July 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French reports to-day on Monday evening, after successfully exploding a mine just west of the Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, the British troops captured about 150 yards of the German trenches.

Since then the ground won has been consolidated. Fifteen prisoners were also including two officers. Two machine guns were captured. Two others were destroyed by the mine explosion. Elsewhere on the front, Sir John reports, there is nothing of importance to report.

### DESTROY 3 GERMAN TAUBES.

Aeroplanes Sighted at Mouth of Thames Put to Rout.

London, July 20.—It is unofficially reported here that three German Taubes were destroyed a few days ago at the mouth of the Thames by twelve British aeroplanes.

According to the stories the Taubes were sighted on the river for carrying messages to call for British aid, and as the German machines approached the mouth of the Thames four English aeroplanes appeared and the Taubes were destroyed to a great height, but were overtaken by the British aviators, who destroyed two of them in mid-air. The third was damaged and fell into the sea.

### TURKS LOSE 59 VESSELS.

Fleet of Sailing Ships With Supplies Destroyed.

London, July 20.—A Reuter despatch from Sebastopol says fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels, laden with supplies for the Turkish army, of the Caucasus, have been destroyed by Russian torpedo boat destroyers. The crews were made prisoners.

### P. & O. LINER AFIRE AT SEA.

The 8000, From London, Has 500 Emigrants Aboard.

London, July 20.—The P. & O. steamship Benalla is afire in the Indian Ocean, about 100 miles from Durban, says a Reuter despatch from that place. There are 500 emigrants aboard bound from London or Australia.

### JAPAN CABLE OPEN TO CODES.

Same Must Be Indicated, However.

—Hankow Rules Unchanged.  
Messages in any code may be sent to Japan, the Commercial Cable Company announces, but the name of the code must be signalled in the check. There is no change in the regulations governing the transmission of messages to Hongkong. All messages are subject to censorship and are transmitted at the sender's risk.

## TEUTONS CLOSING IN ON WARSAW ON THREE SIDES

Continued from First Page.

sumberger and northwest of Mitan, where the enemy occupied previously prepared positions.

South of Pustynia and Kurnany the fighting continued.

Between the Pissa and the Sława the Russians evacuated a position which had been penetrated at several points by our troops and the fighting toward the Narw.

The German reserve landed, fighting in this district of woody and marshy ground, which is extremely favorable to the resistance of the enemy, accomplished notable deeds.

The army of Gen. von Gallwitz, advancing further, now is standing with all its troops on the Narw, southwest of Ostrolenka and Nowo Georgiewsk.

The Russians who did not find protection in their fortifications and bridgehead positions already have retreated across the Narw.

The Narw, joining the Bug at Stok, is a strong fortification. The number of prisoners taken by us has been increased to 101 officers and 23,750 men.

In Poland, between the Vistula and the Pissa, the Russians are retreating eastward.

### In the Southeastern Theatre.

The enemy, defeated on the 17th by the army under Gen. von Woytowicz northwest of Siemno, attempted to arrest our pursuit in the previously prepared positions behind the Iłzanka sector.

Yesterday afternoon the Silesian landwehr stormed enemy advanced positions in the vicinity of the same troops during the night entered the line near Krasnow and Baranow, which also is wavering with a decision imminent.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug the battle of the allied troops under Gen. von Mackensen is proceeding with unabated violence.

At the eruption point near Piskowice and Krasnow the Russians made desperate efforts to avert a defeat. Fresh troops sent against ours were defeated, however.

Further east, in the Grabowetz district, the Russian troops were defeated. The Austro-Hungarian troops advanced across the Bug to a point north of Sokol.

Under pressure of our pursuit the enemy retreated during the night on the entire front, stopping only at the eruption point near Krasnow, where he attempted some resistance, but suffered a severe defeat.

German troops and the corps under the command of Gen. von Mackensen, Arz captured, from the 18th to the 19th, 16,250 prisoners and twenty-three machine guns.

On the 19th the enemy orders which have come into our possession the commanders of the enemy were resolved to maintain, without regard to losses, the positions which we now have captured.

### RUSSIANS ADMIT PERIL.

Believe Fortified Line May Mark Limit of Advance, However.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
London, July 20.—The German advance toward Warsaw is watched with the gravest anxiety. The Russian retreats, believed to be dictated by the necessity of avoiding a decisive battle, seem to place the Polish capital in great danger.

The correspondent of the Times says the growing seriousness of the operations on the Narw front is generally admitted at the Russian capital.

The centre of the greatest pressure at present seems to be in the Praznyska region, while the section between the Narw and the Orze is the scene of a demonstrative offensive. Along a front of sixty-four miles between the Ormeau and the Orze the Russians are concentrating on the Narw, their retreat being covered by rear guard actions on the river. In these positions they are expected to offer a serious check to the advance of the Germans.

While it is unsafe to prophesy, the hope is expressed in military circles that the fortress lines of Ragnorod, Warsaw, Nowo Georgiewsk and the fortified fronts of the Narw and the Bug will mark the boundary of the hostile advance.

### AUSTRIANS TAKE RADOM.

3,500 More Russians Captured Between Vistula and Bug Rivers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Vienna, July 20.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-day: It is a continuation of the narrative of Austrian successes in the advance north through Poland.

Between the rivers Vistula and Bug on Monday the allied (Teuton) armies who pursued the retreating army of the enemy advanced across the battle-field of the last days. The number of prisoners taken by Field Marshal von Arz has been increased to 50 officers and 3,500 men.

To the west of the Vistula the allies have broken the Russian resistance on the Iłzanka.

Southward and westward of Radom the Austrian regiments held off violent attacks. The Transylvanian infantry stormed the village of Koszow, Radom was occupied by our troops to-day.

On the frontier between the Bukowina and Bessarabia a Russian cavalry was overthrown and dispersed.

### RUSSIANS ADMIT LOSS.

Report Success on Trans-Niemn Front, However.

Petrograd, July 20.—The Russian War Office, in to-day's official statement, admits reverses in Poland, but reports successful operations on the Trans-Niemn front and at some other points. It is as follows:

In the region of Riga and Shavli the enemy column reached the front of the Narw, and advanced on the 18th southward against Hofzumberge and North.

Between the village of Okhlayka and the Narw a successful incursion on the heels of the enemy on the evening of the 17th and seized an important convoy.

In the region of Popelany we continue to press the enemy. German attacks against a position near Shavli on the night of the 19th were successfully repulsed.

On the Trans-Niemn from the same night we dislodged the enemy from the last trenches captured by him on the 15th.

On the Narw front the night of the 18th the enemy took the offensive, capturing the village of Forely, on the right bank of the Pissa River. On the left bank the Sława enemy attacks against the Russian troops of Czek and Polchinsk were repulsed with success. West of the Ormeau our troops, retiring progressively toward a bridgehead near the Narw, delivered on the evening of the 17th a rear guard action of a stubborn character near the town of Mahoff. Near the village of Forely we made a brilliant counter attack.

In the direction of Lublin enemy attacks during the 18th on the front of the Vistula (east and north of Krasnik) were successfully repulsed. At dawn of the 18th the enemy captured Krasnostav (thirty-four miles south of Lublin), on the Vepza, and crossed upstream. During the course of the 19th enemy attacks between the stream flowing from Rybchewitz toward the village of Plaski and the Vepza remained without result.

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### SHELL TEUTON INVADERS

Big Guns From Novo Georgiewsk Used on Narw Front.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Petrograd, July 20.—Big guns have been taken from the fortress of Novo Georgiewsk and are being used to bombard the advancing German army, according to the official statement made public to-night by the Russian General Staff. The statement tells of hard fighting in many districts.

It is as follows:  
In the region of Riga and Shavli the enemy's progress continued during July 19, on the front between Grohof, Zakorn and Krup.

The enemy delivered a partial attack against the trenches occupied by one of our regiments in the region between the Niemn, southwest of Siemnowski and near the village of Gluboki. This had been stubbornly contested since Wednesday, but on Sunday the enemy, supported by a large number of batteries, succeeded in occupying the trenches, some detachments of which we had taken the day before.

On the Narw front there was isolated artillery fighting yesterday and advanced guard actions. Siege artillery from the fortress of Novo Georgiewsk bombarded the enemy's heads of the enemy's columns on Sunday.

Between the Bug and the Vistula the enemy carefully approached our front.

On the Bug the attack of the enemy on Krylow and Sokol continues. The enemy's Sokol the enemy extended his forces slightly to the right bank of the Bug.

On the Dniester, after stubborn fighting, we captured 500 prisoners and five machine guns yesterday.

### GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Advance in Lublin Region Is Much Hampered.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
London, July 21 (Wednesday).—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the progress of the German advance in the region of Lublin is much slower than it had been at any stage of their advance. Their losses have been great.

Gen. von Mackensen has adopted a wedge formation," he says, "and has forced the point of the wedge to within twelve miles of the Lublin-Chelm railroad, with surrounding artillery fire, but the flanks of the wedge have been held up by the Russian resistance and the movement has been much hampered.

It is a fierce and wearing battle for both. It must be admitted that the situation is serious, but if the Germans reach Warsaw they will be a mere remnant of the great force that crossed the Dniester River.

The military newspaper, the *Russky Izvestiya*, speaks to the effect of the west to make an energetic thrust, saying that even a brief thrust might check the German advance.

### TREASURY INQUIRY FOR ORDNA ATTACK

Dudley F. Malone Ordered to Conduct a Thorough Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—At the request of the State Department the Treasury Department will conduct an investigation designed to ascertain all the facts in the case of the reported torpedo attack on the Cunarder *Orduna* while en route to New York from Liverpool on her last trip.

Secretary McAdoo late today authorized the announcement that Dudley F. Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, had been charged with making the investigation.

While it is not considered that there is any reason to doubt the statements of the captain of the *Orduna* and her passengers in regard to the attempt of a German submarine first to torpedo and then to shell the *Orduna*, it is regarded as essential that the facts be added by the Government in an official way. As the State Department has no official record of this country to call upon for such an investigation it requested the Treasury to conduct it.

After the State Department had taken this action it received from William O. Thompson, counsel for the Industrial Relations Commission, an account of the *Orduna* incident, he having been a passenger on the vessel. This is the first statement received at the Department from any American or other source.

Mr. Thompson was unable to give a first hand testimony as to the attempt to torpedo the *Orduna*, as he was in his berth when it is said to have occurred. He was awakened by the explosion of a shell near the ship. He rushed on deck and witnessed the firing of several other shells at the vessel.

What the State Department is anxious to learn definitely is whether or not a torpedo was fired at the *Orduna* before the submarine began shelling her. It is pointed out that while this has been stated in the official report the State Department itself has received no testimony to that effect. Furthermore, all that has appeared on this point is regarded as hearsay.

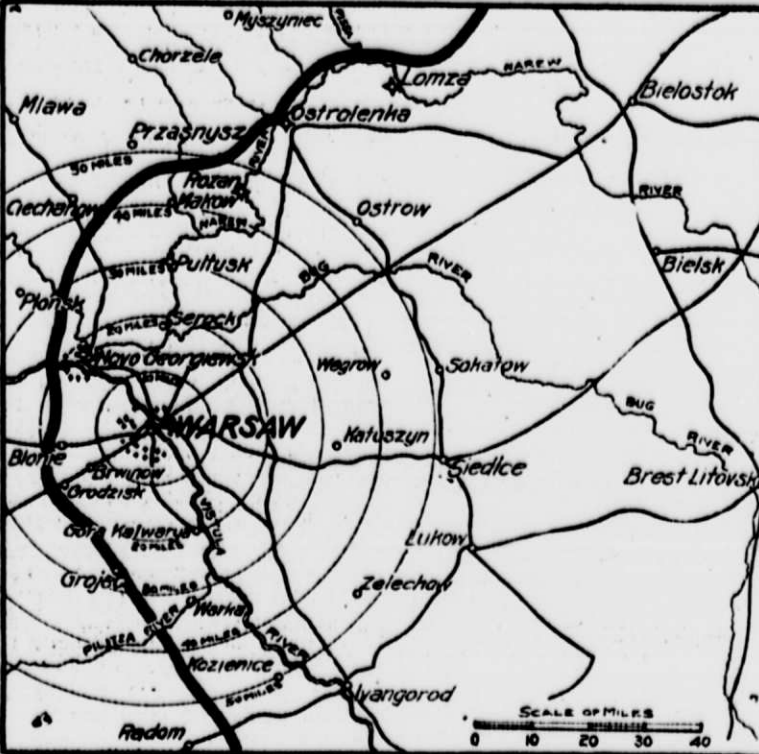
It is now desired to get in an official way accounts of what happened. The more Americans who can be found to testify on deck at the time the alleged attempt to torpedo the *Orduna* occurred the better satisfied officials will feel that they are getting non-partisan accounts.

### Russian Steamer Sunk.

General Radetzky of Russian Registry was Sunk by a German Submarine on July 15. Her crew of twenty-seven were saved.

The General Radetzky was of 3,115 tons displacement. She was built in West Hartlepool in 1889.

## WARSAW'S RING OF DEFENCES



Warsaw is the railway heart of Russian Poland. From it the arteries of supply and transportation go forth to the great fortresses of the Niemn and the Vistula to Iwanzow and Brest-Litovsk and into it run the veins of communication from interior Russia. Once captured, the Russians will have no end of trouble in dealing with the only loose ends, many miles apart, from which it will be extraordinarily difficult for forces to consolidate.

Warsaw is a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, the third in the Russian Empire. It is protected by Novo Georgiewsk, the fortified line of Blon, the line of troops to the south and finally by Iwanzow, all at distances varying from twenty to fifty miles. It has a second circle of sixteen forts swinging across the Vistula; then a third circle of fifteen fortresses, all of which have as their center Alexander Citadel, just north of the city. The city is surrounded by a ring of the people have not yet demanded.

It is pointed out that history of all Washington Governments shows that in such situations the impulse toward vigorous action always has been supplied by popular demand and not by the Executive himself.

There is a general conviction that at the very least the note will satisfy the generally expressed opinion throughout the country that the time has come for an end of more words in dealing with Germany on the submarine issue.

The last German note itself and authoritative statements from other quarters, together with accounts of the *Orduna* incident, have all combined to create the impression that Germany is bent on a course of unbridled aggression and her programme of attacking British merchant ships wherever they can be found by her submarines.

It is pointed out that the Imperial Government was "quite willing to permit its submarine fleet to be used under conditions which were governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done hitherto."

Nevertheless, the German Government will make no response, but there is no reason to believe that the views of the United States will be shared by the United States any further communication of the character of the note that have gone before.

Though the note is understood to go as far as the dignity of this Government will permit in giving Germany the benefit of any doubt, and in conceding her with entirely friendly intentions regarding American rights, officials themselves are suffering from no doubt over the same.

This is said to be the basis of the President's unexpected assumption that Germany is to be credited with subscribing to the principles which he invoked in previous notes. The note probably will contain an expression of regret that Germany has not given the United States specific assurances that all the operations of her naval commanders are in these principles.

Another effect which the note is expected to have is to dispose of the proposals as to the conditions under which Americans may travel to Europe in safety. The President and his advisers have decided that the acceptance of these proposals would not only involve a sacrifice of the principles upon which the United States stands, but also make necessary practically impossible arrangements with the allied Governments.

Similarly the note will leave no room for Germany to expect the United States to take up with England such grievances as Germany has against that country. The German suggestion that the United States forego the submarine issue and devote itself to the task of getting England to modify her use of her power on the seas against Germany will not be accepted unless Germany herself has something definite to contribute to the situation.

It may be said there was at the Cabinet meeting a more serious appreciation of the possible results of the submarine issue taken in the issue with Germany than there has been heretofore. While the Cabinet did not reach any definite decision as to what action should be taken in the case of Germany's proposals in word as well as in act the solemn representations of this Government, the possibilities were more clearly in the minds of the President's advisers.

The thought of the executive branch of the Government does not now carry then in any event much beyond a possible refusal to enter into any agreement which would give Germany a free hand in her submarine operations.

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## ITALIANS INFLECT LOSS OF 10,000 ON AUSTRIANS

Important Victory Reported on East Bank of Isonzo—Advance on Carso.

Rome, July 20.—The Italians have won an important victory, it was officially reported, on the east bank of the Isonzo near Bagrad. The Austrian losses are said to be in the neighborhood of 10,000 men.

At the same time the fighting on the Carso plateau is reported to be raging fiercely, with the Italians pushing steadily forward and capturing several strong positions. The action continued throughout the night.

### AUSTRIANS LOSE 5 MILES.

Italian Advance in Cadore—Garrisoned Brothers on That Front.

Pavia, July 20.—The *Legione Tribuna* reports Italian despatches saying that since July 16 the Austrians have lost more than five miles of ground in Cadore, as well as considerable ground in the region of the Piave.

The Carso front, on the Isonzo, near Tolmino and north of San Lucia the Austrians have recaptured two positions.

A despatch from Udine says that Col. Peppino Garibaldi, his four brothers and several other officers who served with him in the regiment of Italian volunteers with the French army earlier in the war, have reached the Italian front in the Cadore region. They have been attached to the Alpine Brigade, organized by Giuseppe Garibaldi, their grandfather.

### ITALY WHOLLY WITH ALLIES.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Rome, July 20.—It is semi-officially stated that as a result of Lieut. Gen. Porro's visit to France and the recent conference of Premier Salandra with the King at the front the Italian collaboration with the Allies will henceforth be unlimited.

The statement declares that the Allies are warring against a common enemy without distinction of race or nationality. This avowal is regarded as highly significant, implying that Italy will henceforth consider the Turks and Germans her enemies as well as the Austrians.</